

EVENTS OF TO-DAY.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—At 10 A. M.
BAND CONCERT—At Thomas Square at 7:30 P. M.
I. O. O. F.—Excelsior Lodge No. 1, at 7:30 P. M.
HONOLULU RIFLES—Drill Co's. Band D.

THE DAILY

Pacific Commercial Advertiser.

Be just and fear not:
Let all the ends thou aim'st at be
Thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's.

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1890.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICE.

In his address at the opening of the New Zealand Parliament, in June, the Premier, Major Atkinson, made the following statement relative to the mail service:

"Members will observe that there is a large reduction in the Postal and Telegraph Department. This arises from no provision being made after the expiration of the present contract, and from other items, a full explanation of which will be given by the Postmaster-General when the Estimates come before the committee. I must regret the San Francisco service is likely to fall through for a time, as the New South Wales Government have positively refused to join in the subsidy, and I fear that there is small hope of the Imperial Government agreeing to pay for the conveyance of the mails to and from London and San Francisco. I cannot, however, believe that we are likely to be long without a good steam service between Auckland and San Francisco."

CABLES IN THE PACIFIC.

The East Indian cable, which connects Europe with Australia, was broken in June somewhere near Java. The Auckland Herald, commenting on the accident, says:

"The sudden and unexplained break-down of the cable lines, and the prospect that telegraphic communication with Europe will not be re-opened perhaps for weeks, brings up with great force the whole question of telegraphic connection between New Zealand and Europe. We have now become accustomed to rely upon the cables, and our commercial and political life is adjusted to its continuance. The breakage is supposed to have been caused by a volcanic eruption in the submarine depths where the cable is laid about the coast of Java, and as this is a cause which may at any time recur in these regions, and is entirely beyond human control, we are forced to consider if cable communication cannot be secured by another route. * * * It was proposed some time ago to connect either Queensland or New Zealand with Vancouver, British Columbia, by way of Fiji and Hawaii. The cost of the cable would be about £2,000,000. The whole line was divided into three great sections, and the Pacific section consisted of: 1. Brisbane or Sydney to North Cape, New Zealand, connecting at the former with the Australian telegraph system, at the latter with the telegraph system of New Zealand, 1300 knots. 2. North Cape to one of the Fiji Islands, 2240. 3. Fiji to Fanning Island, 2270. 4. Fanning Island to one of the Sandwich Islands, 1260. 5. Sandwich Islands to Barclay Sound or Port San Juan, Vancouver Island, 2730. 6. Barclay Sound, across Vancouver Island and the Strait of Georgia to Vancouver city, the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 100, making a total of 8900 geographical miles."

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements made, or opinions expressed by our correspondents.

Ostrich Farming on Oahu—Will it Pay?

MR. EDITOR: "A carload of ostriches passed through this city yesterday" was the most notable item in nearly all the San Francisco daily papers six years ago. The curious learned that these importations were all the way from South Africa, and that they were not wild ostriches for show but tame ones, and on their way to Southern California, where it was hoped to naturalize them and farm for feathers. The visitor to California is to-day surprised to see large troops of native and acclimated ostriches. The ostrich farms are at present located in Southern California, near Los Angeles and San Diego. Does it pay in California? Ostrich farming is now one of the largest and most profitable industries of that country. When we know that the exportation of feathers alone is annually millions of dollars, and that a single bird will produce each year ten per cent of its value in feathers, to say nothing of the in-

crease, is it any wonder that a pair of breeding birds command the fancy price of \$1000.00 to even as high as \$2000.00, and that ostrich farming is a most lucrative business. Question! Why should not this Government have experimental farms for ostriches as well as for fishes and seeds? Kaffir corn has been introduced, why not the animal or bird that has brought this corn prominently into notice. To do such a thing here would require as in America not only Government aid and encouragement, but men of nerve, enterprise and will to risk large sums of money in the enterprise. One of the most notable arrivals on the steamship Australia was the three ostriches consigned to Dr. Trousseau. Great praise is due him for his grit and enterprise. And no doubt all who wish the future of these islands to grow or assume proportions worthy of the world's recognition wish him well and that he may live to see his venture crowned with success beyond his most sanguine expectations. Dr. Charles J. Skeehley, who was before the Boer wars one of the largest ostrich farmers in Africa, in 1882 started from Cape Town with a troop of picked ostriches on their way to South America and after a long and tedious voyage via Buenos Ayres, arrived at New York in December and there shipped these delicate tropical birds via Chicago and Omaha to the Coast, a distance of 23,000 miles. The ordeal was a most trying one, but twenty-two arrived in California in fair condition and were at once taken to Anaheim. A company was soon formed, the California Ostrich Co. representing \$30,000 capital. Dr. Skeehley as superintendent. The farm on which they were placed was about 600 acres, the birds were chiefly confined in small pens forming an L with twelve compartments. These enclosures were walled around with planks standing about four feet high. These planks were twelve inches wide by three inches thick. An ordinary fence does not resist them as they sometimes, especially when frightened by dogs, run against it with great force. Ostriches are mortally afraid of dogs and hence this animal is prohibited from the vicinity of the ostrich ranch. The small enclosures usually contain each one pair of birds. Sometimes especially during the breeding season two females are placed with one cock. The ostrich when in perfect health lays an egg every third day. The eggs are large being five to six inches through the long diameter and weigh from three to five pounds, contain usually forty fluid ounces. The period of incubation is variously given as from thirty-eight to forty-two days and depends largely upon the vitality and development of the chick. Average time in California is thirty-nine days. As to their diet, diseases and management shall be pleased to write at greater length later on. Can only say in conclusion that if properly handled and cared for, and providing that they are properly housed till acclimated, the chances here in Oahu are even better than in California.

HERBERT ADAMS, Ph. G.

Honokaa School Examination.

The closing exercises of the Honokaa English Government School took place on Tuesday, July 8th, at which quite a number of the parents and residents were present. This school is under the tuition of Mrs. R. M. Overend, principal, and Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Scott, assistants. The rooms were tastefully decorated with festoons of braided ferns and flowers, entirely the work of the pupils.

Specimens of writing and drawings of animals and maps adorned the blackboards and elicited the admiration of those present. Various written exercises in the construction of sentences, word language, original questions and answers, and original compositions in the form of letters addressed in envelopes, were passed around for inspection. These, and the exercises in reading, their clear and distinct pronunciation, the impromptu questions asked by the pupils on various subjects and correctly answered, showed a wonderful degree of proficiency and familiarity with the English language that is the more surprising when we consider that with the majority of the pupils English is not the language spoken at home.

It proves that the esteemed principal and her worthy assistants, possess in a large degree that desirable quality of imparting instruction to make a lasting impression on the minds of the young, and which is the true secret of success in teaching. The prompt and accurate solution of examples and questions in both written and mental arithmetic, showed the same careful and painstaking instruction.

The rhetorical exercises at the close were of a varied and interesting character and delighted the audience. After distributing a goodly number of picture and story books to the most deserving of the pupils, the singing of the National Anthem, "Hawaii Ponoi," closed one of the most creditable and successful examinations held in the kingdom.

Honokaa, July 10, 1890.

THE ADVERTISER IS THE leading daily paper of the Kingdom

BEHRING SEA.

Interview With the Rear-Admiral of the British North-Pacific Squadron.

A despatch, dated Victoria, July 17th, says: H. M. S. Warspite, the flag-ship of the North-Pacific Squadron, with Rear-Admiral Hotham aboard, arrived this afternoon. The Admiral was received with a salute fired by H. M. S. Champion. He was seen on board the flag ship by an Associated Press correspondent, who interviewed him, chiefly in regard to the suggested movement of war-ships to protect Canadian vessels in the Behring Sea. The Admiral has not yet had an opportunity to complete the perusal of a mass of correspondence that awaited him here, but he stated emphatically that he had, as yet, received no instructions to send any of the fleet to the north to protect British vessels from seizure by American cutters or to retake any that might be seized in Behring Sea.

He considered the matter, principally from what he had read of it in the press, purely one for diplomatic negotiation, and he had yet to learn what new phase had presented itself that would suggest the possibility of war-ships being required to take a hand in the adjustment of the difficulty. He could hardly see how the United States could establish a tenable claim to close the Behring Sea, and thought that Canadian interests must win in the diplomatic fight now progressing.

The latest naval orders, so far as he knew, were those of two years ago, in which it was stated that warships might be required to patrol the Behring Strait. No ship was ever sent to do this work, but in the event of one being required, there were plenty at Esquimaux now ready to leave at once. On taking command of the squadron, it was only natural for him to want to see as many of the ships as possible at the summer headquarters at Esquimaux. This was the only reason he could give for the presence of so many ships in port. Only two were wanted to complete the list, the Acorn and the store-ship, both of which are now at Honolulu.

While his information on the subject and on the points of international law would not justify an opinion, he thought it somewhat strange that the sealers that had been seized had been stripped of their contents, the sealkins being removed to cutters, and then apparently allowed to escape. When a prize crew was put on board of a slaver seized in a similar fashion, the slaves were not taken off, but went with the seized boat to the nearest prize port, there to have their case adjudicated upon. It certainly looked like a strange proceeding to remove the salable cargo of the sealers and then go through the farce of sending them to a prize port with a crew of one in charge.

Had England any intention of sending one of the fleet to Behring Sea this year to prevent the seizure of schooners flying the English flag it was presumed that orders would have come long ago. Now if one did so it would be practically too late in the season to accomplish the end sought. He certainly should make no move in the matter without ample instructions to do so, and he had not received these instructions yet, although he did not know what his present mail might contain.

This was all that was said in regard to the sealing question, and after referring briefly to the pleasures of his long trip and paying a warm compliment to the attractions of the scenery and climate presented by British Columbia, to whose shores the present was his first visit, the admiral closed the interview by saying he had not a knowledge of the future movements of any of the ships. The first thing now would be inspection, and then the allotment of each of the fleet to its destination.

"The New Admiral," as the majority of persons here naturally enough term him, is the youngest man in the British navy holding the rank of Rear-Admiral. He is regarded as a brave and skillful officer, and is said to be a great favorite with those under his authority.

The Latest Social Sham.

"I met what I think is a new departure in social shams," said a claim agent who works a large European collection field, the other day. "A woman came to my office and wanted to know how much I would charge her to have her name and those of her daughters written this summer on all the fashionable hotel registers and other books kept for that purpose in the chief places of historical or scenic interest throughout Europe. I was to be careful not to get them registered in two places at the same time, and was to be sure that they were duly telegraphed to the American newspapers. At first I did not understand her motive, and said: 'But why don't you do it yourself, madam? We would have to charge you a great deal more than it is really worth—it would be little trouble for you to attend to such a little thing or one of your daughters.' 'Why, man, don't you understand,' she replied, 'I am a Jew and I am not taking in the situation; we are not going over at all.' So I look the contract at a good price, and her name will be duly cabled over as among the latest arrivals in London, Venice, etc., the envy of her friends, while in reality she will be hiding away in some country boarding house."—New York Tribune.

EDUCATION FOR CITIZENSHIP.

An Address Delivered by the Rev. W. C. Merritt at the Central Union Church, Friday Evening June 27, 1890, at the Oahu College Closing Exercises.

In 1808 when Prussia was prostrate at the feet of Bonaparte, William von Humboldt was made the first Minister of Public Instruction for the Kingdom. Of him, Talleyrand the great French diplomatist said: "Europe does not possess three statesmen of such power."

I wish to quote one single sentence from von Humboldt, which will, I think, serve to emphasize Talleyrand's estimate of him, and it will, at the same time introduce my thought this evening. It is, "whatever we wish to see incorporated into the life of a nation must be first introduced into its schools."

The high statesmanship of this proposition is demonstrated in the exalted position of Prussia as the head of the German empire of to-day. What spectacle in the history of this century is more kindling in its influence than that of defeated and humiliated Prussia bending herself to the reconstruction and nationalizing of her life along these lines:

And at the end to see her triumphant and exchanging places with her traditional enemy? And this, I think, generally accepted that this remarkable development of national life and power has been more actively promoted by adopting and adhering to this principle of von Humboldt than by any other. I am not alone in the anxiety I feel for the future no less than for the present of this Hawaiian nation. There is no question in my mind but that the sorest need of Hawaii to-day is intelligent, patriotic citizenship. Future success or failure of this nation in the short space of twenty-five years all the power and responsibility of enfranchised freemen. Anglican liberty and representative self-government come as the fruitage of centuries of struggle and trial, untold suffering and uncounted treasure.

It will be the miracle of the nineteenth century if a similar or approximately similar condition of things can be achieved in the case of one generation, and self-government improved successfully upon a people so slightly prepared. But that is not all. As if the difficulties were not great enough with a single race and comparatively simple conditions, other races as ignorant and inexperienced were brought in complicating and involving the problem beyond all precedent. And now the question is—can representative self-government be carried forward among the mixed races, under the complex conditions that hold, viz., a nation made up of five races having widely divergent traits and characteristics, while in the midst of these there is springing up or has sprung up a mixed race, or properly speaking, a mixed blood, but not a mixed race, and even this is not homogeneous.

So far as my knowledge goes there is no land or country upon the face of the globe of equal area and population where similar conditions of life are found. This, then, is the problem that confronts the thinking men and women of Hawaii to-day; our only hope lies in the use we make of the instrumentalities at hand. And among the most potent of them all is the one indicated by von Humboldt, viz., whatever we wish to see introduced into the life of this Hawaiian nation, make haste and introduce just that into your public and private schools. And the demand must be made here as it is made in the United States, that an important if not chief place in our courses of study be given to that which will directly fit the children to become not merely intelligent men, but founded as well in the principles of good morals, and with a knowledge of the duties required of good citizens.

A great deal is said, and rightly said, about the methods of instruction in our schools, but after all "it is the substance of what is taught rather than the method of teaching which molds the minds of children," and fits or unfits them for citizenship. Methods are important, but the matter taught is essential and absolute. That this is so requires no argument. The method is the fact, viz., the way of presenting truth, and may, may does, change, while the truth is abiding. "Let me write all the ballads of a people, and I care not who makes their laws," says a wise man. "Give me the child's mind, and I will determine the character of the man or the woman."

These and kindred sayings have come to have the force of maxims, because they have a foundation in fact, viz., the impressions made upon the mind during the receptive years of childhood are enduring; the mind of the little child is wax to receive, but marble to retain. For these reasons I would urge that instruction in the principles of good government and citizenship be given a place in the primary and grammar grades of our schools.

Says a recent writer of note (Prof. H. H. Boyesen): "The bias given to the mind of the child in early years by teaching and environment largely determines the political sentiments of youth and manhood." He uses political in a good sense—not of party politics. And this remark comes as a timely warning to the earnest study of the schools of Germany, France, and the United States. But not alone because the lessons of these years are abiding, would I introduce these themes so early, but also for the equally potent reason, that if we taught them the great mass of the children will never learn them.

Only a very small percentage of the children ever reach the High School grades in any country, and of these not fifty per cent remain in the High School till these studies are taken up.

Therefore, if we would instill the principles of good government, loyalty and patriotism into the minds and hearts of the ten thousand children in the schools of this kingdom, it must be done in the lower grades. From the last report of the Board of Education, we learn that there are 10,000 children in the public and private schools of the Kingdom. Of these 9,380, or nearly 94 per cent, are under fifteen years of age. Instruction in civics is given in only the high schools or corresponding grades. We can, therefore, estimate very accurately how many have the possibility of instruction in this course. There have been forty-four in this department at the Fort-Street School, as Principal Scott tells me. In the Oahu College there have been fifty-six in attendance during

the year, making a total of 100 in these schools. Allowing that at Kaneohe, Lahaina, and Hilo there have been as many more that should be graded with these, and we have a total of 200 in all the schools in the kingdom to whom this course of instruction is open, or two per cent of the school children of the country. But even of these, less than one-fourth reach the advanced classes where this subject is placed, so that we may safely say that not over one-half per cent of the children in all our schools receive direct instruction in the principles of government or the duties pertaining to citizenship, while 99½ per cent pass through their school experiences un-instructed, and go out to assume, in time, the duties and responsibilities of the citizen with no special preparation for them, and having little conception that representative self-government can be maintained only through self-control and self-restraint, i.e., a rigorous government of self. I speak tonight for such a broadening of our courses of study as shall bring to the children of these lower grades, and thus to the great majority of the coming citizens such instruction as will ballast them for the storms of political life if they come, or the quiet fulfillment of duty at all times.

I plant myself upon the principle that one of the highest duties of the state is to educate its children for citizenship. I could not drop reading, writing, arithmetic, language or geography from the courses of study for the knowledge of these branches is essential to the best equipment of the citizen. But if Hawaii is to maintain an autonomy of its own; if in the clash and conflict of races which are to come this is to be preserved, we must bestir ourselves and inaugurate such changes as shall give positive instruction in morals, i.e., in honesty, truthfulness, temperance or self-control, obedience, commercial honor, business integrity and chastity; we must also teach love of country, respect for law and the officers of the government, the nature and purpose of the oath administered to a witness, and in a simple way the elementary principles of our government. It is a pleasure to chronicle that a movement in this direction has already been commenced by the Board of Education, in the circular issued during the past year to its teachers, calling their attention to the intent of the school law in some of these matters, saying that these subjects "may and should be taught by precept, illustration and example." This is good so far as it goes, but it does not seem to me to go far enough. Hawaii owes it to herself to make positive instruction in these subjects and others which I have named obligatory in her schools. And, if it is necessary to the teaching of these subjects, I am not sure but that she is able to, and would be justified in preparing a series of text-books to accomplish the end, such as reading-books in which shall be found, together with other selections, stories that pertain to life here, treating of the history, romance and heroes of this people, bringing to the thought of the child that which shall identify it with its own land rather than with the life of a nation two thousand miles across the ocean. A history is already nearly complete which will be invaluable in its influence in this direction. I am sure it will stimulate to patriotism, i.e., a love of one's own country, and this is one of the most essential elements of good citizenship. But to love one's country, the country must be worthy of love. This is a prime requisite. Are there any present who have in keeping the making or the execution of the laws of this land, remember, then, that if you would have the rising generation lovers of their country, they must have a country upon which love may be worthily bestowed! But, even if this is done, there is still a great difficulty to be met and overcome. A very large percentage of our teachers have been, and will continue to be, reared under other flags, having given and probable continuing to give their allegiance to other lands.

How can they teach patriotism for Hawaii? It must be perfunctory, indeed, unless the heart of their labors is in the work, and unless they have an admiration of this little island kingdom that is as deep and strong and captivating for the man or woman who comes to teach your children, as is the charm of your valleys nestling among these hills and mountains that are carved and chiseled into such lines of grace and beauty as no other hills and mountains know; over which is flung a mantle of almost perpetual green, while all is enshrouded in an atmosphere of such softness and sweetness as to complete a picture the like of which the sun looks down upon in no other land. This claims unhesitating and absolute admiration; the character of your content should do the same. This would be ideal, it is true, but there is no good and sufficient reason why such a condition of things might not be realized—none, at least, except the lack of good citizenship among our people to-day. But if the ideal cannot be realized now, all the more need to work towards it, and that at once.

(To be Continued.)

New Advertisements.

For Sale.

ONE 10 HORSE-POWER
Fowler's Steam Plow

Complete;

Now due per Bark Paul Isenberg from Liverpool. Apply to

H. HACKFELD & CO.

Honolulu, July 28, 1890. 24-1w 1334-3t

NOTICE.

HAVING BOUGHT OUT MR. W. H. Page in the Honolulu Carriage Manufacturing Co., at 128 Fort Street, I am prepared to continue the above business under the old name of Honolulu Carriage Manufacturing Co., and being an old experienced carriage builder I solicit the patronage of my old friends and the public in general, and with my thorough knowledge of the business and with experienced workmen and using only the best material I guarantee general satisfaction. Please call and see me before going elsewhere.

(Signed) GIDEON WEST. 103-1t

New Advertisements.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING

—AT OUR—

MUSIC DEPARTMENT

6

Six (New Styles) FISCHER and SCHUBERT

(New York Make)

PIANOS!

Just received direct from the Factory.

We will sell them at Prices that defy competition, on

Easy Monthly Installments!

Call early and get first choice. Also a new line of

Push Piano Stools and Piano Stools.

THE HAWAIIAN NEWS CO.

35-1t

Regan Vapor Engine

No Boiler, No Fire, No Steam,
No Coal, No Ashes,
No Engineer, No Explosion,
NO DANGER!

Started Instantly Without Even a Match.

Always Ready to give out its Full Power.

Cost to Run:

About One Cent per Horse-power per Hour.

The above Engine can be seen in operation at any time at the Meat Market of Jos. Tinker, Nuuanu street.

Information in regard to the cost, running, etc. will be furnished on application to

JOS. TINKER, Nuuanu St.,

23-1t Sole Agent Hawaiian Islands.

NOTICE.

SEALED BIDS WILL be received by the undersigned for the purchase of the wrecks of the U. S. S. "Trenton" and "Vandalia" now on the reef in Apia harbor, together with all anchors, chains and appurtenances thereto belonging. Bids will be received up to August 15, 1890.

The purchaser will be required to remove the wrecks within six months from date of purchase, and to furnish satisfactory bonds for the fulfillment of contract. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

The terms are that half of purchase money shall be paid at time of sale, the balance within three months after first payment.

W. BLACKLOCK, Trustee. 148-30t

Apia, Samoa, May 22, 1890.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that if a Phaeton and a Brake, which have been in the Hawaiian Carriage Manufacturing Co.'s Store-rooms for six months past, and not called for within ten days from date, they will be sold at public auction.

Honolulu, July 24, 1890. 21-3t

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING RECEIVED the management of the Western & Hawaiian Investment Co., Limited, on account of ill health, the Directors of the Company in Dundee have appointed MR. W. W. HALL as Manager, and he is called for within ten days from date, they will be sold at public auction.

Honolulu, July 25, 1890. 22-3t

NOTICE.

THE HAWAIIAN CONSTRUCTION Co. will not be responsible for any bills contracted in their name without a written order signed either by D. P. Peterson or J. M. Ott.

Manager Hawaiian Construction Co., Honolulu, July 11, 1890. 10-1m

Saylor's Restaurant.

SAYLOR'S RESTAURANT, NO. 66 Hotel Street, has been bought out by the See Chong Co., and on account of increased business, the premises adjoining the restaurant have been taken and turned into a private dining room. The See Chong Co. will conduct a first-class restaurant and expect a good share of public patronage. Signed:

AH CHUN,
AH SANG,
CHONG HING,
22-1w* Members of See Chong Co.

NOTICE.

ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE from the Kingdom, all persons having claims against me personally, are requested to present the same before July 30th inst. Also, all persons having books or magazines of mine are requested to return the same as early as may be that they can be packed with my library. I have for sale one thoroughly good Basket Phaeton, in perfect order which will be sold cheap. 21-3t W. C. MERRITT.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all persons having Furniture at the store of the undersigned are requested to call for the same this week; all persons owing the said firm are requested to settle up this week; and all claims against the undersigned will be settled at once.

SAM SING & CO. 15-1t

New Advertisements.

OAHU COLLEGE

—AND—

PUNAHOU PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Honolulu, H. I.

These Schools Open for the New Year

September 8, 1890.

Address all letters of inquiry or application to the undersigned, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,
Secretary.
Honolulu, July 25, 1890. 1333-1m 22-1w

Oceanic Steamship Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A1 Steamship

"AUSTRALIA."

Will leave Honolulu for the above port on

Friday, Aug. 1, 1890,

At 12 o'clock noon,

For Freight or Passage apply to

WM. G. IRWIN & CO.,

Agents.

UP-TOWN

Book, News and Stationery Store

106 FORT STREET.

CLEARANCE!

CLEARANCE!

BOUND BOOKS at Half-price.

A full and beautiful assortment of Prang's ART STUDIES at N. Y. prices. ARTISTS' GOODS, all descriptions. NEW NOVELS ex Australia. BICYCLES, VELOCEPES, BASE BALL GOODS, FULL BOUND BOOKS, and

GENERAL OFFICE STATIONERY

in great variety.

BOOKBINDING promptly attended to

Sole Agency of the MERRITT TYPE WRITER—Don't fail to get one as it surpasses all others.

DANA'S CHARACTERISTICS OF VOLCANOES—A splendid gift. INDIGENOUS FLOWERS OF HAWAII, Etc., Etc.

SOCIETY STATIONERY a specialty.

THOS. G. THURM.

PROPRIETOR.

THE BARK ADONIS

Has Just Arrived From Europe

With Invoices of

New Goods

—FOR—

H. W. SCHMIDT & SONS.

21-1w

Notice to Planters!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE JUST

received a 50-ton shipment of the

Mexican Phosphate and Fulphur

Co's High Grade

Fertilizer!

("A") Brand,

OF THE FOLLOWING CERTIFIED ANALYSIS:

	Per Cent.
Phosphoric Acid.....	11
Potassa.....	9.25
Ammonia.....	3.25